

taul) was retained in the next p... by order of the acting governor, as is declared in the memorial. It will further appear, by an order from the Secretary to Mr. J. D. Richardson, another printer, under No. 3, that when I sent this piece, which contained a full justification of every part of me, consequent after my return from Fellehens, to be published in his paper, he was interdicted from publishing it, by the acting governor's order, and that while the press was thus shut against me, by the iron hand of despotic power, it was left open to my adversaries to abuse and vilify me as they pleased, under a certain knowledge that I neither could justify myself, or expose their assertions.

It was this principle that prevented me, while I remained in India, from ever finding an opportunity of publishing the statement with the vouchers that now appear, and when I left it, the same system being pursued, Mr. Paddock was emboldened to publish the piece on the hearing of Mr. Taylor's cause. The veil has been now withdrawn, which covered the falsehoods contained in this piece of scandalous calumny, and it now stands exposed in all its crooked deformity, as the production of a man, whose very existence depended on his being able to accomplish my destruction, and whose motives therefore for vilifying my character in this production, must be self-evident to every one. If therefore now only remains to show, what proof he brought forward against me, in support of his information; having, I flatter myself, already proved, that his piece, reflecting the assertions of the Council on the purchase of the Peroklabad prize goods, and the other matters they brought forward, contain not even the shadow of truth.

The memorial further states, that after every effort used to prevent it, I left Bombay on the 20th January, 1792, in the Raymond East-India ship, Captain Smedley, having been obliged, contrary to the laws of England, to fear matters that might have criminated myself; for I was obliged to answer interrogatories on oath, whether I had not made the false, fictitious, and excessive charges Mr. Paddock believed and conceived were made in my accounts, article by article, I solemnly swore, without hesitation, I had not.

In the course of the passage to England, the Raymond put into the Cape of Good Hope for refreshments, while there, the Acting Governor, Mr. Carnegie (who was also a passenger with me) being taken violently ill with a complaint that threatened a speedy termination of his existence, called me up in the middle of the night to his assistance. Hardly as I had been oppressed by this man, when in the plenitude of his power, he had treated me as a patient, and I immediately went to him, and afforded him the same aid I should have done to my nearest relative, in the like situation, he was for some time in imminent danger, but recovered, and he was so sensible of the injustice he had heaped upon me, that laying, as he supposed, upon his death-bed, he made a solemn declaration that "he had been misled and misinformed, which had caused those steps to be taken against me, but that he was then sensible, I had been an injured man." This declaration he desired might be communicated to me, as will appear by the accompanying affidavit, under No. 9, which I delivered to the court of Directors, in London on the 22d August, 1792, from Doctor Underwood the surgeon of the Raymond, (now on the Madras establishment) and Mr. George Corfells, a civilian on the Bombay establishment, where he now is, and then also a passenger with me. On this declaration no other remark is necessary, as it must speak home to the feelings of every man, than that, it very clearly supports and accords with Colonel Hartley's testimonies in my favour, as to my conduct while I was commissary to the army under his command, and is another confirmation of the malicious assertions brought forward by the council at the hearing of Mr. Taylor's cause.

On the 15th August 1792, I presented my memorial to the court of Directors in London, and the result of the complaint I had preferred in that memorial against Mr. Paddock, was, that the first steps which failed for Bombay, carried orders for his dismission from the service, the orders arrived in Bombay towards the end of 1792, and he soon afterwards died suddenly a victim to his own chagrin, malevolence and badness of heart.

It will appear by Mr. Anderson's letter to me, under No. 10, dated Bombay, 8th January, 1793, that to the very last moment, the same disposition to oppress me prevailed as in the first instance, and that the letter will show that after my departure from Bombay, and previous to the hearing of the cause, Mr. Anderson moved the court for the production of the following papers, and that the same council who made the observations published on the hearing of Mr. Taylor's cause, opposed the motion.

The papers were:

Col. Hartley's letter to Government, requesting an investigation of his accounts, (my accounts.) Government orders to the military board, in consequence, and their report.

The minutes of council, exonerating Col. Hartley from the several items, carried to his debit by their order until his accounts had been finally audited.

A copy of the papers furnished to Col. Hartley by authority of government, from the Auditor-General's office.

The report of the Military Board was, that these charges did not appear to them either fraudulent or fictitious, but all vouched in the best manner possible. The board therefore recommended the whole of the debits to be remitted Col. Hartley.

The government approved this recommendation, and pronounced his public exoneration, on their own records, and in public military orders.

Col. Hartley's letter to Government was to show that his deviation from the government instructions, to him, as to the system of expenditures, was not only unavoidable, but for the good of the service. In this letter government heartily concurred, and declared that he had performed the service with honour to his employers and his own glory.

The prosecution was then carrying on against me, as Col. Hartley's commissary, by the same men who thus approved the foregoing report of the military board, and declared my said accounts were neither false, fictitious, or excessive on their own records and by public military orders, but they notwithstanding, held me to bail, in 113,000 rupees, on charges which they had thus acknowledged, they knew to be false and continued the prosecution.

It will not be denied, I imagine, by any man, to be a fore oppression, but not content with that, they resolved, if possible, to prevent production of these papers at the trial, that I should receive no benefit thereby.

It will also appear by that letter, that though court, by ordering the production of these papers, were in complete possession of facts, to the prosecution against me, to be totally defeated. Yet, by the majority of one voice, they refused to quash the suit, on the motion of my solicitor. And it will further appear by that letter that the Suit, was then heard on its general merits, and that after my accounts had undergone the strictest scrutiny, that malice could invent, not a single item, was proved, or deemed by the court, either false, fictitious, or excessive, nor was it proved, that I had in any shape imposed upon Colonel Hartley, but the suit brought against me was dismissed with costs.

The foregoing relation of the different facts mentioned by the council, will, I doubt not, be seen in a very different point of view, than they appear when distorted and disguised, not only by their misrepresentations, but by their falsehoods. One of the council, Mr. Callan, had been a pettyrogging attorney, (not a counsellor) at Calcutta, for many years from whence he came to the night from his bail, whom he left to pay his debts, his character was notorious for taking fees from both parties, and it was well known, he was frequently bribed to betray his clients' money, he refused from no one, as he had no character to lose. The other party Mr. Hall, had likewise been obliged to get to Bombay from Bengal, his character was somewhat more respectable than that of his colleagues, but there was not much to chide between them—Reproach had never been coupled with, or fulfilled my name, for I had always enjoyed a reputation in point of abilities and integrity, equal to any civilian on the Bombay establishment, and was looked upon, as one of the rising young men of the service: till their miscreants were hired to do the dirty business of Mr. Paddock, and after the documents I have brought forward, I hope the foregoing will be deemed, as founding my own praise, for I have other testimonies I could here equally honorable to me, as those I have produced. Indeed, I have a pride in saying, I had in three different instances, before I was appointed commissary to Colonel Hartley's army, received public thanks for my conduct in the situations I had filled, and copies of these testimonies I will at any time show to any gentleman of respectability as I have previously mentioned.

I cannot conclude without noticing, that the malicious purposes for which this Publication was anonymously republished, "by request," at Philadelphia, so far, from my place of residence, cannot be mistaken by any one; but as the author has chosen to be anonymous, as such shall he be considered, his views thereon, being exactly the same as those that influenced Mr. Paddock and the council in the remarks they made at Bombay after I had returned to England; like those men, he never expected their publication would be answered, and like those men, he has descended to misrepresentation, to fabrication and to falsehood in order to gain his ends, but the same fate awaits him, that befel his prototype, Mr. Paddock.—He will find his falsehoods detected, his artifices unmasked, and his whole train of deception, fraud, perjury and collusion stand exposed to open daylight; they will not much longer shelter him or his misdeeds, but divulged of the firmly covering they have hitherto worn, the piercing eye of scrutiny, will hold him up as a specimen of public opinion, as a man, from no laws could bind, who mocked, defamed and repeatedly violated the sanctity of oaths when they interferred with his views, who has been disgraced for his conduct as an officer, at the head of the line of an army, and whose best friend and benefactor, has driven him from under his roof, and not permitted him to put his foot over the threshold of his door, from the turpitude attached to his name, and then will other matters be brought forward, which will prove him as equally lost to all sense of shame, as to every principle of honor, and with the assurance that these matters shall be brought fully home to him, I will take my leave of the anonymous author for the present, with a request, that the public will exonerate me, for thus obtruding on them, with the affairs of an individual, who has now no other wish, than to live in retirement; but who has been obliged to come forward, before them, in defence of his character.

I am Sir, Your Obedient Servant, JAM. RAY.

No. I.  
Cannanore, 3d August, 1791.  
Dear Ray,  
I have received your letters enclosing me a copy of a bill exhibited against you in the Mayor's court, for certain overcharges made by you, when acting as commissary under my command, and you and your request I will write a letter to the Governor in council, to contradict the assertions made by the attorney, that you had imposed on me by procuring my signature to those accounts without a thorough examination.

In answer to that part of your letter, I cannot give the Governor in council, a stronger testimony than what I have already done, by my approval and signature appearing on the face of them. It is much easier for the attorney to assert, than to support their assertions by proof, and it is an absurdity to suppose they can oblige you to answer interrogatories upon oath, to prove to them, that your accounts are unjust and unfair.

They allege against your accounts, that many articles are overcharged above the market price, and that other articles charged have not been issued. With regard to the prices, you have only to compare them with similar articles purchased by the committee at the period alluded to, and the bills that were afterwards examined by the committee, subsequent to October 1790, the fixed allowances of government will determine the issue.

They further say, that the bills were not properly vouched, as they had not been sent to the committee for examination, before they were approved of by me: The attorney either did not know my orders from government or had forgot them, inclosed is an extract.

The governor will proceed to Bombay, by the first vessel, I shall certainly talk to him on the subject before he goes. I cannot publicly write to the board until their proceedings are officially notified to me, but I think they have treated me with great indignity, by suffering accounts bearing my signature to be subject to the investigation of Mr. Paddock, who I was under the necessity of suspending from his office of paymaster for disobedience of orders, and whose motives of action are self-evident to all who know any thing of the matter; and this is the reward you have received for as faithful and exemplary a discharge of your duty as I ever witnessed.

You say that Mr. Paddock has prosecuted you for a lack of rupees, damages for defamation, and turning your public letters of November and December 1790, transmitted through me to government, libels against him.

I am ready to give testimony upon oath, to the truth of those letters, when officially called on, and I dare say Kerr, and Co. as gentlemen will also declare what they know of the matter, in disputes of this kind between individuals, men do not like to stand forward unless called on officially, and besides it has not that appearance of impartiality.—I will get McKenzie to copy those papers you want, and send them by the first ship and speak to Kerr, and Co. about making oath to the testimonies given you.—With regard to the purchase of the property at Peroklabad, you certainly consulted me previous to your complying with the request of the gentlemen, who made the purchase in the name of Moola, to act for them and which I consented to, for acting as they have done, I must refer you to them for their reasons. Reynolds is to have a court martial, I am ready to declare upon oath, at any time when called upon, that at the time I approved the offer in the name of Moola, I considered it as perfectly fair and just, in consequence of which I approved it, and I have never

considered that you either compromised your character, or your duty, by the share you took in the transaction.

Snubbin is gone to the Southward, but will probably be back before a vessel sails for Bombay, I will then get you the account of what Pepper has been delivered to the company, on account, the army expenses.

I am sensible you have had a great deal of trouble and vexation, and have suffered for others, who ought not to have treated you as they have done—mens minds are very much heated here and there is no talking with temper on the subject, the issue of the business can alone determine the matter.

No. II.  
Camp, Prodiclerum Gbaut, 1st May, 1791.  
Dear Ray,  
I wrote you yesterday in answer to your letter of the 27th which I have laid before the general, I have desired he will write to Mr. Taylor, on the subject of your present situation and treatment.

Doctor Clugton and Reynolds have sent me word, they will address a letter to me, on the subject of the Peroklabad prize money, stating their reasons for the transaction.—Which I shall lay before the officers of the detachment, when I get their determination you shall be made acquainted with it.

No. III.  
Camp Peroklabad, 9th February, 1791.  
Dear Sir,  
I cannot permit Mr. Ray to quit the army without acquainting you, that he has discharged his duty with the most commendable zeal and fidelity, indeed, every part of his public and private conduct has deservedly met my sincerest approbation—and he has in every shape proved himself worthy the high character, you gave me of him, previous to my leaving Bombay.—As one of his best friends, I am sure this will give you pleasure, indeed, nothing but the very unpleasant situation, he is reduced to, by Mr. Paddock's having done him so much injury, in both respecting his public and private reputation, could have induced me to have consented to his leaving his commissaryship—which he has attended to, much to the company's interest, his own honor, and my entire satisfaction.

The following is a copy of part of a letter I wrote from camp Billapatam, 20th February 1791, in compliance with a request of Mr. Ray, that he might be enabled to contradict, with proper testimonies, some assertions derogatory to his honor and courage, as I have reason to believe this letter has never reached Mr. Ray, I now think it necessary to transmit what follows for public inspection, seeing that the conduct of this gentleman on the occasion my letter related to has been most unparadoxically misrepresented, in a paper, William Underwood, in the Gazette of the 13th April.

"Some time in August last, I called on Mr. Ray at his house in Cochín, and to my surprise found him preparing to visit a gross insult he had about half an hour before received from Mr. Paddock, Captain Crauford had promised to attend him on the occasion, and had just gone out to settle some previous business. A few minutes after I had called, Mr. Ray received a note from Captain Crauford, wherein this gentleman offered some reasons respecting himself, for declining the engagement he had undertaken, and then asked me to perform the office Captain Crauford had declined, the Inult Mr. Paddock had given, and Mr. Ray's determination to resist it appeared so great, that, as much as I wished to do it, yet I did not see a possibility of succeeding in any proposal of accommodation, I might make to Mr. Ray, and therefore undertook at his request, to write a letter for him to Mr. Paddock, demanding immediate satisfaction for the insult, this I did accordingly, I was then under some engagement to go out of town, and made this an inflexible excuse to Mr. Ray for leaving him for an hour, that I might when alone receive Mr. Paddock's answer, in which Mr. Paddock declined fighting, but had no objection to an accommodation, which was what I wanted, on which, I wrote to Mr. Paddock again, and this brought about an engagement, that he and I should have a meeting in the evening, in order to bring about an accommodation if possible, which I did without Mr. Ray's knowledge, but I afterwards went to him thinking it proper he should be acquainted with what I had done. On my return for this purpose, I found that Colonel Hartley and his family had come to Cochín, from Cantonments and that Mr. Ray's impatience had excited him to wait no longer for me, but to send to Captain Hawkes in order to go to Mr. Paddock, on the errand I had undertaken.—At this time also found, that Mr. Paddock, had, soon after the Colonel's arrival, preferred a set of charges against Mr. Ray, which concerned, as he alleged, his conduct as Commissary to the detachment. Next day at the instance of Colonel Hartley, Mr. Ray and Mr. Paddock were brought under a solemn engagement before Mr. Powney the Madras resident, that the dispute should cease, on Mr. Paddock's making what was deemed a proper concession, and Mr. Paddock withdrew the above mentioned charges, declaring them unfounded, in a public letter to Colonel Hartley."

I well know Mr. Ray only buried his resentment, for the good of the service, and always intended again to call on Mr. Paddock and I have not the least doubt that a meeting would have taken place on the evening of the day the insult was given, had it been convenient for Mr. Paddock, and had I not attempted to bring about an accommodation.

No. 5 and 6, Being the certificates from Capt. Hawkes and Captain Crauford, and being almost the same as Doctor Ker's, it is not thought necessary to publish them, the foregoing will no doubt be sufficient.

No. VII.  
COLONEL HARTLEY.  
Sir,  
Mr. Ray's accounts of charges, having undergone an explanation, since I preferred charges against him I beg leave to inform you, they were unfounded, and now appear satisfactory to me, therefore it is my earnest wish to withdraw those charges I exhibited against the Commissary's accounts, I request you will permit me to do so, likewise the letters I addressed you of the 10th and 20th instant, and if there should be any unguarded expression in them, which may be turned into disrespect towards you, I beg you will consider it altogether unintentional. I assure you upon my word of honor, that nothing further in this business either publicly or privately, will be brought forward by me.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most Obedt. humble servt. WILLIAM PADDOCK.

No. VIII.  
Mr. J. D. RICHARDSON.  
Sir,  
I have it in command from the Hon. the Acting Governor in Council, to acquaint you, it is his pleasure, you do not infer in your paper, any publication from Mr. James Ray, on any pretence whatever.

I am Sir, Your Obedient Servant, WILLIAM PAGE, SECT. Bombay Cas- } 1791. [I am not certain the above is word for word, but it is the substance of what Mr. Richardson furnished me with.]

No. IX.  
James Ray, late Commissary to the southern detachment of the army in the East Indies, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James Hartley—John Underwood, Surgeon of the ship Raymond in the service of the honorable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, and George Corfells, a passenger on board the said ship Raymond on her late voyage from Bombay to London, severally and each for himself make oath as follows.

To wit. 1st. The deponent James Ray, for himself deposeth and faith, that on the twelfth day of May last past, being then at the Cape of Good Hope, on his passage to England, and being lodged in the same house with David Carnegie Esq. late acting Governor at Bombay, the said David Carnegie was taken violently ill with a complaint that threatened a speedy termination of his existence, that he caused this deponent to be called up in the middle of the night and requested his assistance, and no medical aid being at hand, and the said David Carnegie, being labouring under an agony of pain, this deponent took such steps, as he thought most likely to procure him relief, which fortunately proved successful, until the arrival of the deponent John Underwood, whom this deponent sent for expressly on this occasion, to fall in with twenty miles from the Cape.—And the deponent John Underwood, for himself deposeth and faith, that being sent for expressly by the said deponent James Ray to Falke bay aforesaid in order to come to the assistance of the said David Carnegie, upon this deponent's arrival at the said Cape, he attended and administered to the said David Carnegie accordingly, and that during his intercourse with the said David Carnegie on that occasion, the said David Carnegie acknowledged to him, this deponent.

That he did not expect to receive any civility from Mr. Ray (the other deponent) after the part he the said David Carnegie had taken against him at Bombay, where he had acted from misinformation and which had been deceived, occasioned the steps that had been pursued against Mr. Ray, being resolved on in council, but that he, (the said David Carnegie) was then sensible that the said Mr. Ray was an injured man, or words to that effect, and the said David Carnegie at the same time requested that this deponent would communicate to the said James Ray, such his declaration and acknowledgment, avowing that he had not the confidence to mention it himself to the said James Ray after what had passed between them.—And the deponent George Corfells for himself deposeth and faith, that he also was at the Cape of Good Hope, at the time the occurrences aforesaid took place that he was present when the deponent John Underwood communicated to the deponent James Ray, the before mentioned declaration and acknowledgment of the said David Carnegie, and that he the said David Carnegie, during his aforesaid illness and prior to the arrival of the said John Underwood from Falke bay, had in the presence of him (this deponent) expressed himself to the same effect as heretofore recited, with respect to his conduct towards the said James Ray and the injury done him thereby—all which the said deponents, each speaking for himself only, declare to be true, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, as God shall help them respectively.

All three sworn this 22nd day of August 1792, before me in London, J. BOYDELL, In the presence of, JOHN MITCHELL, Notary Public. Delivered to the court of Directors, 23d August, 1792. J. RAY.

No. X.  
Dear Sir,  
A very short time before my receipt of your favor of 3d June 1794, your cause with the company had been brought by the Mayor's court to hearing and judgment—Previous however to that, I had thought it for your interest to have produced certain documents in the possession of the plaintiffs, which I conceived would give the death stroke to the action. I accordingly petitioned the court for their production, viz. Colonel Hartley's letter to government, requesting an investigation of his (and your) accounts. Government orders to the military, in consequence, and their report.

The minutes of council exonerating Colonel Hartley from the several items, carried to his debit by their order until his accounts had been finally audited.—And a copy of the papers furnished by authority of government to Colonel Hartley, from the Auditor-general's office.

The plaintiffs requested to shew cause, by their council at the bar against the production of these papers, and were accordingly heard, but with no effect, the papers were produced and read in evidence at the hearing.

My reasons for wishing the production of these papers were, because the bill stated the sums claimed from you, were not only in many respects excessive but were in others altogether fraudulent and fictitious, as they stood charged in your accounts, and if neither, excessive, fraudulent or fictitious they were incurred contrary to the rule prescribed in your instructions.

The report of the military board, was, that these charges did not appear to them either fraudulent or fictitious but all vouched in the best manner possible, the board therefore recommended the whole of the debts to be remitted Colonel Hartley, which the government approved, and pronounced his public exoneration on their own records and in public military orders.

Colonel Hartley's letter above mentioned was to shew that his deviation from this government instruction, to him, as to the system of expenditure, was not only unavoidable but for the good of the public service, in which government heartily concurred, and declared, that he had performed the service with honor to his employers and glory to himself.

I was therefore in hopes that these public documents would have saved me the trouble of going into the general merits of the action. Because, I argued, if the plaintiffs from subsequent and better information were of opinion the charges in your accounts were either fraudulent or fictitious and that the deviation from their instructions was proper and for the good of the service, they confessed they had no just cause of action against you, independent of the circumstance previously proven, in the course of the pleadings, that they had accounted Hartley finally responsible, by directing your accounts to be

returned to him, and to debit himself therewith, and moreover, as Hartley suet, as commander in chief, have been the sole cause of the deviation, the suit was more properly directed against him, than you, at least, that the bill defective for want of him as a party.

The court however, by the majority of one voice, were for determining the case on its general merits, the more especially, as the council for the plaintiffs, urged, and strongly justified, that the most material part of the bill, charged you with imposition on Hartley, in causing him to believe, that the charges were for articles actually received and paid for, when the very reverse was the case, and therefore if it could be established by evidence, you was bound in your own person, and by force of your covenants to make reparation. I had in the end the good fortune to find; that not one of the articles, charged against you by the plaintiffs was proved or deemed by the court either false or fictitious, or that you had by any means imposed on Col. Hartley and the bill was dismissed with costs.

I am dear Sir, your most obedient servant, JAMES ANDERSON. Bombay, 8th January, 1795. JAMES RAY, Esq.

NOTICE. A PERSON WHO will do any kind of business, either as a Labourer, an Accountant, a Clerk, an Assistant in a School, or any occupation by which he can make a living—wants employment. He is a stranger, but asks no wages till earned, and is willing to forfeit any he may earn in case he does not fully satisfy any person who may honor him with employment. Apply at No. 58 North Seventh Street, near Cherry Alley, or to the Printer hereof. January 27. dtf

ANY Person or Persons, wishing to avail themselves of any opportunity of having a person well calculated to perform the necessary avocation of a DUN, will hear of one, by leaving a line at the Office of this Gazette, directed to A. B. Any recommendations necessary can be given. January 22. dtf

THE COMMITTEES Appointed by the several Fire Companies in the City and Liberties, to devise a plan of association for the purpose of acting in concert at fires are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Cameron's Tavern, sign of the Golden Swan, in Third Street above Arch Street, on Saturday evening the 1st of February, precisely at 6 o'clock. January 27. dtf.

HENRY BENBRIDGE DEPOSES to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the business of a BROKER, at his Office No. 83 Dock-street, near the Bank of the United States, where he buys and sells on Commission all kinds of Public Securities, Stocks, Notes, &c. &c. and offers his services in any business in his line. Jan 14. dtw3aw6w

THE UNDERSIGNED, HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia, Herby gives public Notice, That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Matters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul, in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the State of the Neutral Commerce and the sever- I Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences. RICHARD SODERSTROM. Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799. United States, Pennsylvania District, dtf

Notice is hereby given, THAT a Special District Court of the United States will be holden at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, in and for the Pennsylvania district, on Friday the 31st day of January instant, at ten o'clock AM. for the trial of an information filed by William Rawls, Esq. attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against 1. Calk, and 3. Hogheads Spirits, distilled at a distillery within the city of Philadelphia, and removed from the same without being first branded or marked according to law—wherefore the same have been seized as forfeited. By order of court, D. CALDWELL, Clerk Dist. Court. January 18, 1800.

CITY OF WASHINGTON. THE POSSESSORS OF OBLIGATIONS of CERTIFICATES signed by the subscriber, for unissued Shares or Lots on his purchase within the city of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full therefor, either to Thomas M. Egan & Co. or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next. Samuel Bldgett. December 17

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE About 25 acres of Land, LAYING on the east side of the Falls Road.— On the East it is bounded by property belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, ten—on the south, by a road of two perches, and on the north by a lane, which separates it from Mr. McCall. It is proposed to divide this land into 3 equal parts in order to suit the purchaser. Alfo, 31 acres, situate on the west side of Gerri antown road, adjoining Masters's estate, being part of the property of the late Samuel Millin. For terms apply to Samuel Millin, corner of Market and 11th Streets. January 14. dtf